Mapline

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Joseph Kopec's Map of Asia

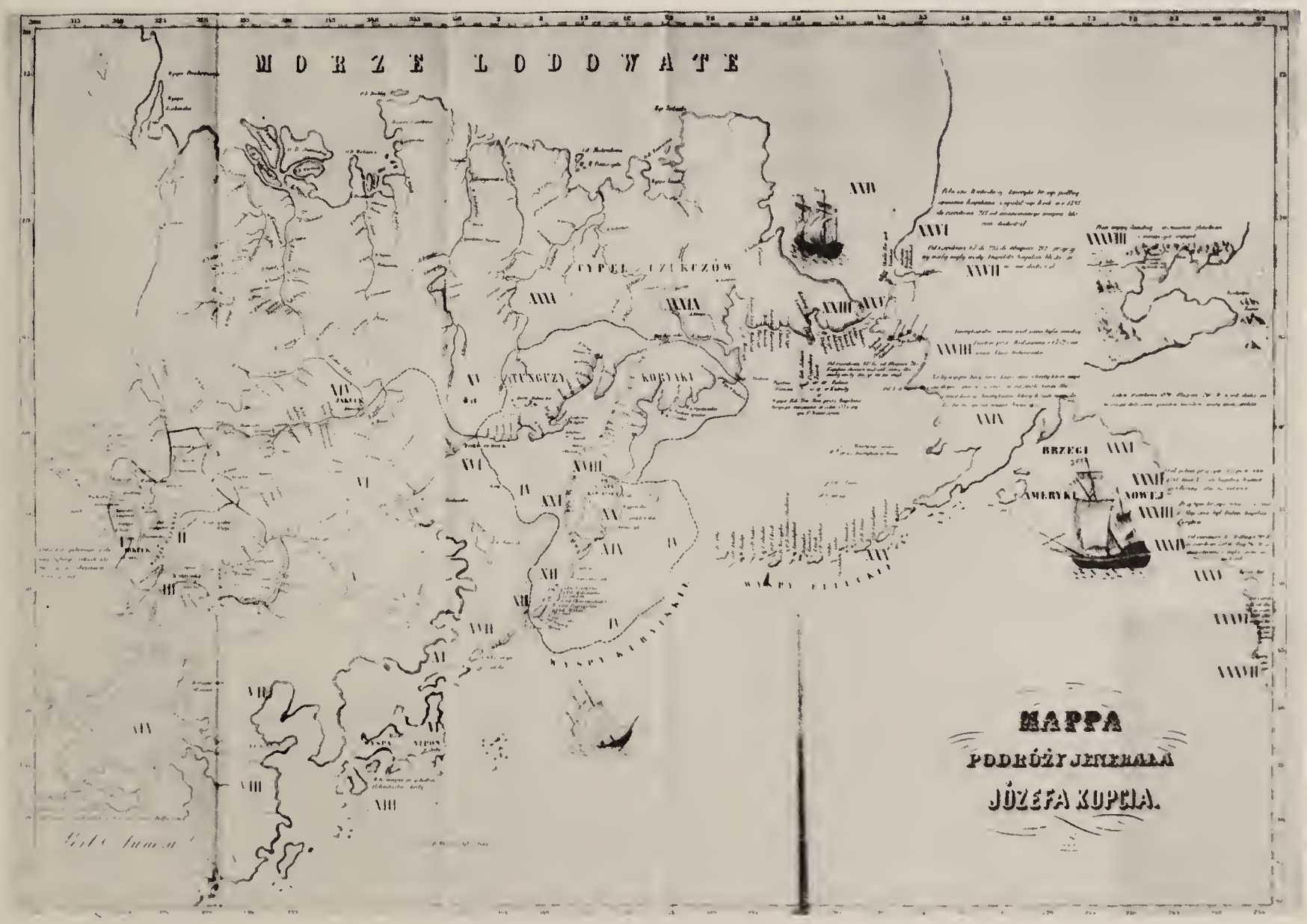

Plate 1. The map of Vasili Olesov and Joseph Kopec as it was published in 1863.

The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography was founded in 1972 at The Newberry Library to promote the study of the history of cartography through research projects, fellowships, courses of instruction, and publications. Further information about the Center is available on request from the Director, **David Buisseret.**

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Joseph Kopec was a Polish general, who took part in the resistance to Russian annexation under Kosciusko (1791–95). After being wounded in battle against the Russian army in 1792, he was taken prisoner and sent into exile to Kamchatka. He travelled through Siberia to the port of Okhotsk, then to Bolsheretsk in Kamchatka. Finally, in 1794 he reached Nizhne-Kamchatsk, where he remained until 1796 when he was pardoned by Tsar Paul I. While in Kamchatka, Kopec formed a friendship with Vasily Olesov, a Russian ship's captain who presented Kopec with a copy of the map he had made of Asia and Northwestern America (Plate 1). During this time, all the voyages in the Bering Sea and in the Northern Pacific were "secret expeditions" and all the maps concerning those voyages were covered by secrecy. One has to wonder how Kopec succeeded in bringing this map out of the Russian Empire, since on his way back to the West all his personal belongings were thoroughly searched and partly requisitioned by the authorities at Okhotsk.

Olesov's map was informed, among other things, by his experiences as commander of one of three ships taking part in the famous voyage of discovery sent by the Russian merchant Grigori Shelekov to the coasts of Northwestern America. The remaining two ship commanders were Gerasim Izmailov, whom Cook met on the Aleutian Islands in 1778, during his third voyage to the Pacific, and Dmitri Bocharov. In 1787, Shelekov sent the three captains to America to find appropriate places for Russian settlements there. During that voyage Bocharov discovered the lake in Alaska which bears his name (spelled as "Becharof"). Olesov encamped in the Aleutian Islands, and while there was lucky enough to meet the Spanish ship *San Carlos* which, according to Russian sources was in 1788 the first ship to reach Bering Strait. Later, in 1791, Olesov was a deputy commander of a Russian ship sent with Adam Laxmann's embassy to Japan.

After Kopec's return to Poland, he prepared his diary for publication. However, the first edition of

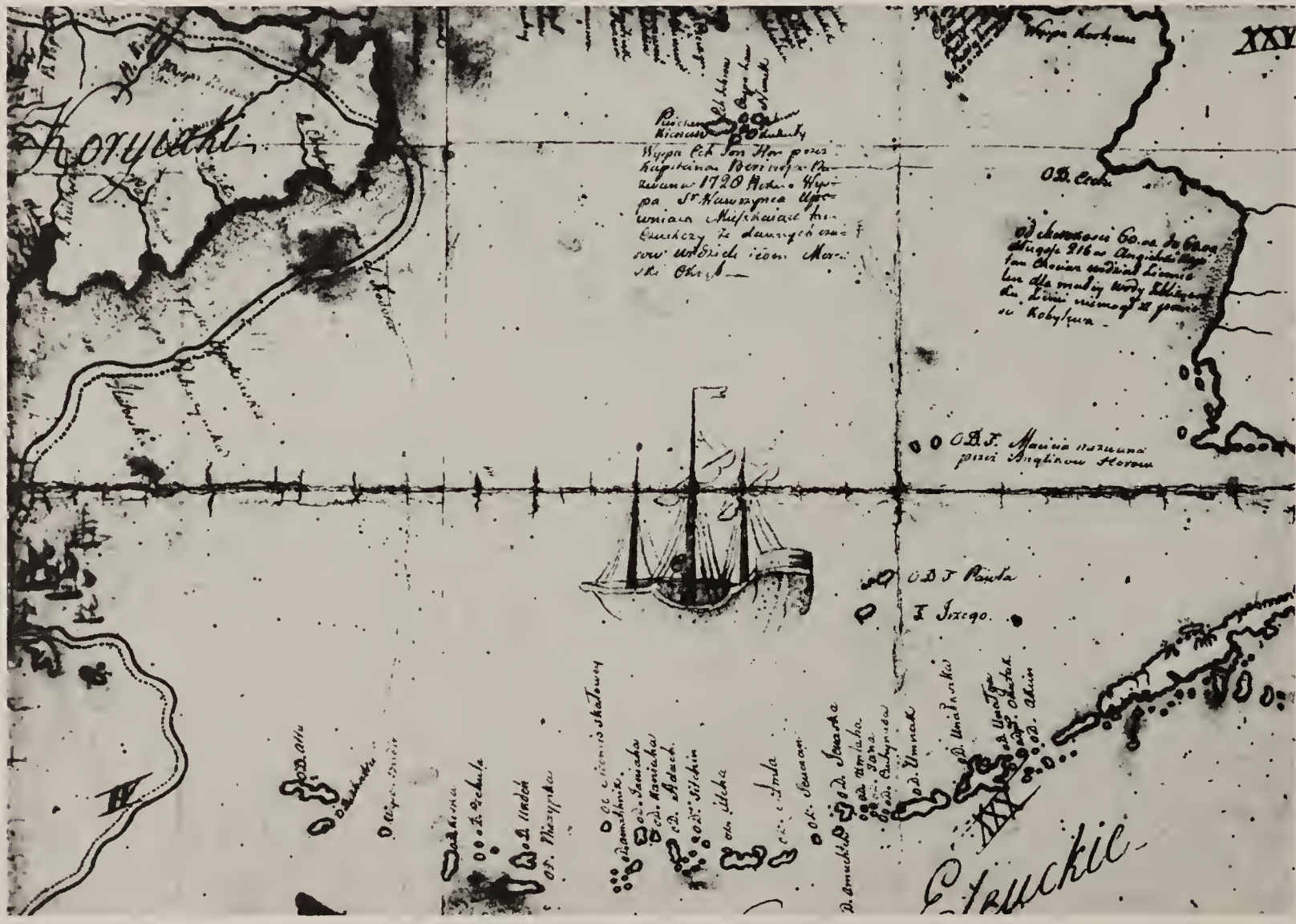


Plate 2. The Bering Sea on Kopec's map. St. Lawrence Island is drawn as a group of islands (called "Sind's Archipelago"). St. George's and and St. Paul's Islands are shown here, but are missing from a map published by Shelekov, as the latter did not want to disclose places where fur animals were found in abundance.

Plate 3. The part of Kopec's map showing Kamchatka and the Sea of Okhotsk. The dotted line shows Kopec's intinerary from Okhotsk to Bolsheretsk and then to the Kurile Islands where he was shipwrecked. The broken line on the left shows the border between China and Russia.

the diary was not published until 1837 in Wroclaw under the title: *The Journal of Joseph Kopec's Travels by Land all across Asia to the Port of Okhotsk, from there by Ocean to Lower Kamchatka by way of the Kurile Islands, and from there back to the Same Port by Dogs and Reindeers.* The fullest and most interesting version of the diary is the copy prepared in 1821 for the Princess Izabela Czartoryska. This manuscript is preserved in the Czartoryski's Library in Krakow. A description of the Kopec-Olesov map is included, but the map itself is missing. Probably this map in Kopec's hand was sent in 1863 to Berlin, where an enlarged edition was in preparation. This is the only Polish edition in which a map with Kopec's itinerary (Plate 1), based generally on the manuscript map, was printed. The manuscript map itself was never published. I suppose that it was taken from the publishing house to some archive or library in Berlin where it remained in obscurity until quite recently.

According to the staff of the National Library in Warsaw, the map was found in 1970 in the cellars of the library in a package comprising a number of German maps. All of them, except that of Kopec-Olesov, were maps of different German regions, mostly from the nineteenth century. How this block of maps found its way to Warsaw during or just after World War II remains a mystery.

The title of Kopec's map is translated as: "The Chart of the Cape of Asia and Kamchatka with the Coasts of the New America." From what Kopec has written in his diary and from his short descriptions on the map, it is evident that it was drawn by Olesov mainly on the basis of James Cook's map of the Northern Pacific. He says clearly in his diary that Olesov, "after getting acquainted with me and being then my close and sincere friend, presented me, in token of the eternal friendship, the geographical chart of the Point of Asia of his own make which was drawn and mapped by him according

to the charts of Cook, La Pérouse, [a] Spanish chart and his own observations."

We know from Cook's published journal that he left a map of his discoveries to Izmailov in exchange for two Russian maps when he anchored at Unalaska—one of the Aleutian Islands—in 1778. Izmailov sent Cook's map to Kamchatka, but made a copy for himself, which he gave two years later to Shelekov. In 1783, they sailed, together with Bocharov and Olesov, to the American coast and discovered Kodiak Island (seen earlier by Cook, who did not know it was an island) and established the first Russian settlement there. As Olesov participated in that voyage, he had access to the "secret" Cook map, from which he compiled his own map with the assistance of an earlier map of the Russian Empire. La Pérouse's map was certainly not turned to account by Olesov, as his discoveries around Japan, Sakhalin, and the Kurile Islands are not shown at all on his map. I am unable to state if there were any Spanish contributions to the Russian knowledge of the Pacific at that time, as this needs additional investigation. Surprisingly, Olesov did not know anything about Joseph Billings' expedition to the Bering Sea in 1790, as on his map (Plate 2) St. Lawrence Island is still shown as a group of "Sind's Islands." Sakhalin is reduced to half of its size and lies far from Hokkaido (no sign of La Pérouse's Strait), but Kodiak Island is drawn quite correctly. The Pribilof Islands (St. George and St. Paul), claimed to be discovered by a Russian fur trader in 1785, are shown for the first time on a Russian map.

The Kopec-Olesov map is unusual in at least two other respects. It is the only Russian map of that period, as far as I know, on which the Sino-Russian border is shown (Plate 3)—by a dotted line, far to the north of the Amur River. The map is also unique among the Russian maps of the Bering Sea and the northern Pacific regions in that its gives us the eighteenth-century indigenous names of different capes, bays, islands, etc., which are not found on other Russian charts. St. Lawrence Island is here called "Ech Ton Hon." Small islands in "Sind's Archipelago" bear the names: "Chypahan" (Cape Chibukak), "Kienak" (Cape Chitnak), "Kuluy" (Cape Kukuliak), and "Pukun" (Punuk Islands).

Edward Kajdański
Gdansk, Poland

Briefly Noted

Conferences and Exhibitions

27th International Geographical Congress, Washington 1992. A prospectus detailing plans for the next meeting of the International Geographical Congress (IGC) is now available from the conference organizers. The Congress, scheduled for 9–14 August 1992, will include technical sessions on cartography and historical cartography. For information, write Anthony R. de Souza, Secretary General, 27th International Geographical Congress, 1145 17th Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

National Library of Scotland. An exhibition of maps and photographs entitled "The Hebrides Surveyed," will be on view this summer and fall at the National Library of Scotland. The exhibition documents the charting of the Hebridean Islands from Ptolemy to satellite imagery. Besides rare maps and charts, the exhibition will feature aerial and historical photographs, surveying instruments, and mapmaking tools. The exhibition will be open daily from 1 August to 31 October 1990. Admission is free. ***Togail Tir: Marking Time***, an accompanying study of the mapping of the Western Isles edited by Finlay MacLeod, is available for sale. For information, write Dr. Kenneth Gibson, National Library of Scotland, George IV Bridge, Edinburgh, Scotland EH1 1EW.

Calvert Marine Museum. In August 1990 an exhibition illustrating the history of nautical charting of Chesapeake Bay will open at the Calvert Museum in Solomons, Maryland. The exhibition includes charts, instruments, navigational aids, photographs and other materials dating from the first European encounters with the bay to the most recent times. A 100-page catalogue is planned as a joint publication of the Maryland Archives and the Museum.

"The Emerald Isle in Maps," an exhibition of maps and atlases of Ireland at the Library of Congress, was announced in the last *Mapline*. The exhibition was originally to close in July, but has been extended to 9 September. A catalogue (10 pp.) of the exhibition is now available.

Collection Announcements

Maryland State Archives. The Winter 1990 issue of *The Portolan*, the newsletter of the Washington Map Society, reports the gift of the **Huntingfield Collection** of maps and charts of Maryland and Chesapeake Bay by the collection's owners Russ Morrison and Owen Henderson. The collection includes 600–700 items which date from the early nineteenth century and older. Highlights of the collection include Lord Baltimore's 1635 Relation of Maryland (with the first map of the colony), the first edition of the Popple Atlas of 1733, and a document with map appointing the Pennsylvania contingent to the Mason-Dixon Commission. Negatives and/or color slides of every item in the collection may be obtained from the Archives. There are also plans to publish a catalogue of the collection.

The **New York Public Library** has recently acquired an 1840 six-sheet map of Germany by John Arrowsmith with help from The Mercator Society, a society of friends of the library's cartographic collection.

Request for Information

The city government of Tucson, Arizona, is attempting to locate Spanish survey maps of the Tucson presidio from the period 1775–1820. Unsuccessful searches have been conducted at the U.S. National Archives, and at the archives in Seville, Spain and Mexico City and Hermasillo, Mexico. The earliest original document of Tucson's history is an 1862 map drawn by surveyor John B. Mills. Any information on earlier materials is of interest. Please contact J. Richard Kyle, City Archivist, 4300 S. Park Avenue, Tucson, AZ 85745.

Publications and Products Available

Maps Relating to Virginia, by Earl G. Swem, has recently been reprinted. This standard bibliography of maps of the state was first published in 1914. The price for the 240-page book is $7.50 (includes postage). To order, write the Publications Branch, Virginia State Library and Archives, Eleventh Street at Capitol Square, Richmond, VA 23219–3491.

The catalogue to accompany the recent exhibition of historic geologic maps at the Library of Congress is now available from the library. For information about ***The Earth Revealed: Aspects of Geologic Mapping*** (37 pp.) write the Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress, 1st and Independence Avenues, SE, Washington, DC 20540.

Maps: From Quill to Computer is a new one-half-hour video introduction to maps and their history intended for use in introductory cartography and geography classes from the sixth grade to college level. According to a review in the Winter 1989–90 issue of *Cartographic Perspectives*, the video dwells primarily on modern mapping techniques but includes short vignettes on the history of Western cartography. The reviewer believes the video is best suited for "a geography class, where a brief introduction to mapping is needed," rather than cartography classes, which require a more detailed treatment of the topics the video covers. The film is available for rent ($45/day) or purchase ($280–$475) from New Dimension Media, 85985 Lorane Highway, Eugene, OR 97405 (phone 503/484–7125).

Facsimiles

A facsimile atlas in four volumes of ***East India Company Charts of the Persian Gulf*** edited by Andrew S. Cook is available from Archive Editions, The Broadway, Farnham Common, Slough SL2 3PQ, United Kingdom. The price is £995.00.

Sanson's atlas. A facsimile reproduction of portions of the great mid-seventeenth century world atlas by Nicolas Sanson d'Abbeville has recently been published by the firm of Sand & Conti, Paris. The facsimile is edited, with an accompanying commentary, by Mireille Pastoureau, of the Département des Cartes et Plans of the Bibliothèque Nationale. The book contains 63 full-size reproductions and 59 other illustrations, and costs $75. To order, write Sand & Conti, 6, rue du Mail, F 75002 Paris, France.

Work In Progress

EXPLOKART at the University of Utrecht. Since 1988, a portion of the faculty in cartography at the University of Utrecht, The Netherlands has been involved in a research program intended to make important and rare maps of the Netherlands more widely available to scholars through extensive searches of archives and libraries and the publication of bibliographies and facsimiles. The program, as planned through 1993, has concentrated on three types of maps: large-scale wall maps, globes, and hydrographic charts. For a prospectus, including a description of the program and a bibliography of its publications through 1989, write the Institute of Geographical Research, Faculty of Geographical Sciences, University of Utrecht, P.O. Box 80.115, 3508 TC Utrecht, The Netherlands.

Map Talk

The truth is I didn't want the Philippines and when they came to us as a gift from the gods, I did not know what to do about them. . . And one night it came to me this way—(1) that we could not give them back to Spain—that would be cowardly and dishonorable; (2) that we could not turn them over to France or Germany—our commercial rivals in the Orient—that would be bad business and discreditable; (3) that we could not leave them to govern themselves—they were unfit for self-government—and they would soon have anarchy and misrule over there worse than Spain's was; and (4) that there was nothing left for us to do but to take them all, and to educate the Filipinos, and uplift and civilize and Christianize them, and by God's grace do the very best we could by them, as our fellowmen for whom Christ also died. And then I went to bed, and went to sleep, and slept soundly, and the next morning I sent for the chief engineer of the War Department [our map-maker], and I told him to put the Philippines on the map of the United States, and there they are, and there they will stay while I am President!

U.S. President William McKinley, in a speech to a group of Methodist ministers and missionaries, 1900.

Smith Center Announcements

Smith Center Fellows

The Smith Center will once again have a large complement of short-term fellows visit us before this summer is over. *Gunar Freibergs* has already made a short sojourn in April to Chicago from the Department of History at Los Angeles Valley College. Professor Freibergs is a native of Latvia, and came to search for possible cartographic sources of a thirteenth-century geographical tract concerned with northern Eurasia.

Architect *Lucia Apostol* began her three-month fellowship in May. She will be using the Newberry's cartographic resources to study the role of Chicago's waterways and railroads in determining settlement patterns. Her research will be applied to the development of a proposal for riverfront redevelopment in the city.

Professor Virgil Vogel, who is retired from the Department of History at Truman College in Chicago, will be researching a book on American Indian place names in June, July, and August.

Rand Burnett, Professor of History at MacMurray College in Jacksonville, Illinois, also began work in May. Dr. Burnette's six-week project will be to research and write a guide for college teachers intended to help them prepare an upper-undergraduate level course in the history of cartography.

Smith Center Staff

Robert W. Karrow, The Newberry Library's Curator of Maps will be offering a course entitled "Introduction to Map Curatorship" at the Columbia University Rare Book School, 16–20 July 1990. Tuition is $465. Contact Terry Belanger, Rare Book School, Columbia University, 516 Butler Library, New York, NY 10027.

Newberry Acquisitions

The Library recently acquired a manuscript volume containing about 250 documents and two maps, all relating to the *hacienda* of Santa Ines, to the north of Mexico City in the Valley of Mexico. This plantation belonged to the Jesuits from the early seventeenth century until 1767, and the profits from its agriculture and sheep-farming supported their Colegio de Tepotzotlan in the town of that name.

The map reproduced here was drawn in 1569, in the course of litigation over water-rights; in fact the Royal Audiencia granted such rights to the landowner who preceded the Jesuits. The *hacienda* contained five churches or chapels, carefully drawn and outlined on the original in red. In the surrounding fields are the houses of the Indians, shown by a blockish conventional sign; appropriate vegetation is also sketched in. The fields are shown extending from the middle left across the map. They have a more or less rectangular form, and it is not clear either how they were irrigated or what the plant in each one is intended to represent. There is a sheep-pen at the top center ("corrales") and another more or less in the middle of the map (with a sheep in it). The fields and the sheep summarize the sources of wealth. Finally, there are two roads, one leading to the right-hand church and the other crossing the whole *hacienda*. The roads are shown in the distinctively Meso-American fashion, using the outline of a foot, and the map as a whole is an interesting conflation of Spanish and Meso-American mapping styles.

The manuscript and its maps were purchased with the assistance of funds provided by Arthur Holzheimer and the Arthur Holzheimer Map Fund.

Notes from Our Fellows: Maps in Bibles in The Newberry Library

The resources of The Newberry Library tempt digression. A search for maps in bibles was not my primary objective in taking up a Research Fellowship at the Hermon Dunlap Smith Center early in 1989, despite an existing commitment to their study. Nevertheless, there were two good reasons for taking advantage of the opportunity to look through the Newberry's holding of early printed bibles while in Chicago. First, it would provide me with a chance to compare the maps in the Newberry's sixteenth century bibles with those in The British Library, already examined [Catherine Delano Smith and Elizabeth M. Ingram, *Maps in Bibles in The British Library. A Finding List 1500–1600* (Nottingham: University of Nottingham, Department of Geography, 1988; revised and illustrated, forthcoming)]. Second, given the reasonable size of the Newberry's collection, I would be able to embark on an exploratory survey of the maps in seventeenth and eighteenth century editions, undaunted by the 290 entries in the British Library catalogue for seventeenth century English-language editions alone. I wanted to know what would happen to my conjecture that the maps in seventeenth and eighteenth century bibles reflected contemporary religious polemics no less than had their sixteenth century precursors, as I had already discovered. [See Catherine Delano Smith, "Maps in Sixteenth Century Biblies," *The Map Collector* 39 (1987): 2–14; and "Maps as Art *and* Science: Maps in Sixteenth Century Bibles," *Imago Mundi* 42 (1990): 1–19.]

Nearly 150 bible editions were examined for their map content. Of these, 32 (21%) contained maps, either inserted or printed on the page. All the Newberry's sixteenth century bibles were searched, from the 26 Latin editions, 16 English, 5 German, 4 French, and 3 polyglot, down to the single examples of Dutch, Slovenian, and even Icelandic bibles. For the later centuries, however, I had to be more selective and only the main language editions were searched. Of these, the Dutch eighteenth century bibles comprised the largest single group (22 editions, 2 with maps), followed by eighteenth century English (18 editions, 3 with maps), German (12 editions, no maps) and seventeenth century French (10 bibles, 1 with maps) and English (10 bibles, 4 with maps).

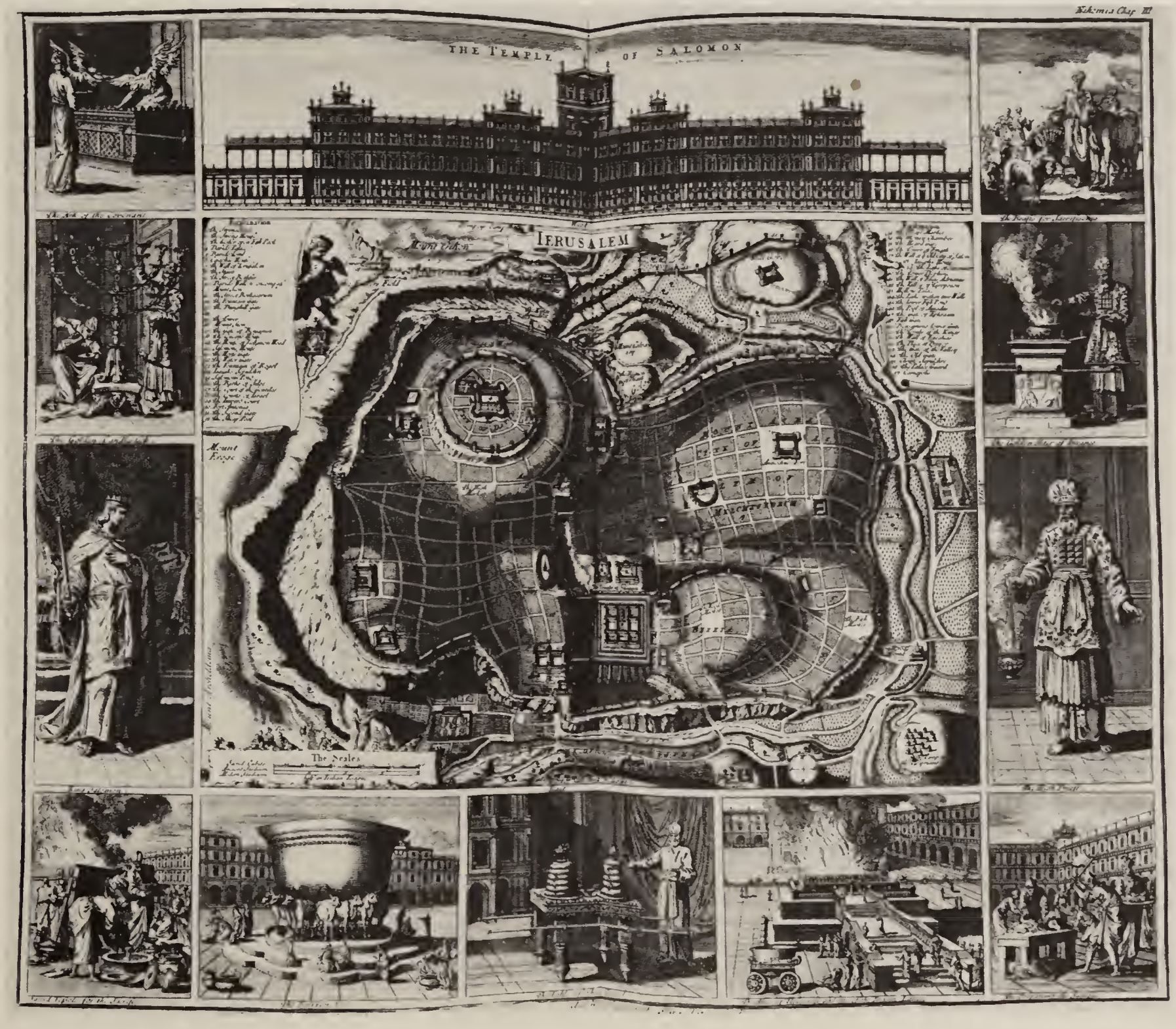
Clearly this is an eclectic sample, but in a way it is interesting in its own right. It contrasts sharply with the pattern of library holdings in Europe, where there is a much more marked bias towards bibles in the national tongue. For instance, the British Library has no fewer than 82 English-language bibles excluding second copies (and 197 Latin) even for the sixteenth century, when there was no printed English edition before 1535. Against this, it has only 45 French editions (the language of Geneva), 58 Dutch, and 60 German for the entire century.

Locating the maps was a useful exercise in itself. The three different states or versions of John Speed's map of Canaan may have been catalogued already, as were some of the world maps, but their systematic listing enabled me to update its list of maps recorded in Rodney Shirley's *Mapping of the World*. Thus, of the five world maps found in the Newberry's bibles, two are as in Shirley (Entries 125 and 401), two represent different states from those recorded by Shirley (Entries 431 and 498), and one—from J. and H. Keur's folio edition printed in Dordrecht in 1741—is a reduced but otherwise close copy of Shirley's Entry 498.

By far the most aesthetically arresting of the Newberry's bible maps are those in Keur's Amsterdam folio edition of 1668. They are magnificently coloured, with gold highlighting. A copy of this bible, with similarly illuminated maps, was displayed in the "Art in Cartography" exhibition in Amsterdam on the occasion of the 13th International Conference for the History of Cartography, 1989.

Of wider relevance are some of the carto-bibliographical observations prompted, or reiterated, by these searches in the Newberry's early bibles. It simply cannot be overstressed, for instance, just how unpredictable and irregular was the inclusion of maps in books, even in the eighteenth century. By

no means every copy of even a single edition was necessarily equipped with a map apparently designed or intended for it. The prime example in the sixteenth century must be the map drafted by Hans Holbein for Miles Coverdale's English translation of the bible (1535), the first printed English-language edition. The map seems to have been included in very few copies of the original edition, and none thereafter, to judge from both its scarcity in surviving copies and the elusiveness of its history. [Elizabeth M. Ingram, "The Map of the Holy Land in the Coverdale Bible of 1535" (forthcoming), paper given at the Conference on Early Printed Books, Durham, July 1989.] Surprisingly perhaps, the situation was not dissimilar two centuries later. For example, not one of the five maps inserted into the Newberry's copy of John Baskett's Oxford bible of 1739 (the World as then known, Eden, Jerusalem, Holy Land, and Eastern Mediterranean; Canaan is missing) appears in the British Library's copy. Nor, to judge from Darlow and Moule's description, are they to be found in the British and Foreign Bible Society's copy. Likewise, there are neither maps in the British Library's copy of T. and R. Baskett's 1743 edition nor any of the "near Three Hundred Historys engraved by John Sturt" that swell the Newberry's copy. Yet again, both maps and illustrations are missing from the



"Jerusalem," in John Baskett's Oxford Bible (1739).

Detail from "A Map Shewing ye Situation of Paradice and ye Country Inhabited by ye Patriarchs Design'd for the Better Understanding ye Sacred History", in John Baskett's Oxford Bible (1739).

British Library's copy of Wright and Gill's 1776 edition. The maps should be as in Baskett 1739 (all six of them, though), the latter are now described as "Curiously engraved by J. Cole from designs of ye best masters."

In comparison with these eighteenth-century discrepancies, there were few surprises in the Newberry's sixteenth century bibles—except for the discovery of part of the second state of the map of Canaan in the Coverdale bible of 1535. This was particularly gratifying in view of the problems posed by the history of this map. Only one other example is known, in the Pierpont Morgan Library (New York). However, what appears to be a complete map in the Pierpont Morgan copy is in fact a much-mended sheet with sections in facsimile. Also from the sixteenth century, Arias Montanus's map of the world in Plantin's polyglot bible (Antwerp, 1569–72) was found to be a second state, unlike that in the British Library's copy, while all the maps in the Newberry's copy are placed in Volume 7 rather than Volume 8.

Such variations may seem minor matters, the meat of bibliophiles rather than of historians. Yet they aptly illustrate the hazard of attempting to study the history of maps in early books without full reference to, in the first place, bibliographic context. Up to a point these variations reflect the *ad hoc* nature of book compilation, usually on demand, before the nineteenth century. But while the difficulty of ever being quite certain of the intended place of inserted (as opposed to column or on-the-page) maps is readily appreciated, a different level of context is involved in answering the question just *why* this should have been so. It is the attempt to identify the precise nature of this "demand," and the intellectual as well as commercial history that underlies it, that presents the challenge to the historian of cartography.

Faced with the unfamiliarity of those eighteenth century Oxford bibles, I began to feel that the inclusion of maps in sixteenth century editions followed a comparatively predictable pattern. They can be associated with the various sectarian interests of the Reformation—Protestant (Lutheran or Calvinist) or Catholic. So maps in the seventeenth and eighteenth century bibles should raise similarly fundamental questions about their role. Was it as tied to religious polemic as it had been in the earlier century? Or had other factors taken over: commercial or technical ("scientific") perhaps? What were the essential differences between Christian belief in the Age of the Enlightenment and in the Reformation? Answers to such questions will—I am sure—eventually be shown to account for the nature and distribution of maps in bibles after the sixteenth century. Further researches—and more reseachers—are needed. Perhaps, too, another visit to The Newberry Library!

Catherine Delano Smith
Reader in Historical Geography
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Recent Publications

Cartographic Sources in the Rosenberg Library/ Henry G. Taliaferro, compiler, Jane A. Kenamore and Uli Haller, eds. College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 1988. 234p., 10 pl. (some color), hbk. ISBN 0-89096-161-1 (Order from Texas A&M University Press, Drawer C, College Station, Texas 77843, $32.50)

The Rosenberg Library, located in Galveston, Texas, is a historical library holding materials relating to Texas history in general and Galveston and the state's Gulf Coast in particular during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. This is a selective guide for scholars to the maps in the library, rather than an exhaustive bibliography. The editors have prudently chosen more than 550 maps and map sets (including photostats and facsimiles) from the sixteenth to the early twentieth centuries on the basis of their rarity and value as documents for the study of early Texas history. Items commonly found in other libraries have been excluded. The maps are arranged chronologically and can be easily located through a fine subject, author, and title index. A useful bibliography (12p.) and introductory essay on the history of the mapping of the Texas coast is also included.

*Maps from the Mind: Readings in Psychogeography/*Howard F. Stein and William G. Niederland, ed. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1989. 252 p.; 6 pl. ISBN 0-8061-2232-3 (Order from The University of Oklahoma Press, 1005 Asp Avenue, Norman, OK 73019, $29.50)

This collection of mostly previously published articles by pscychologists and psychoanalysts will frankly strike most readers accustomed to conventional history of cartography as a bit nutty. Its hard to imagine that cartographic historians will take very seriously declarations such as that found in William Niederland's essay, "River Symbolism, part II", which characterizes the pictorializations on medieval *mappaemundi* as "descriptive aggregates of oedipal and preoedipal fantasies." Only about half of the fifteen essays in this collection relate directly to things cartographic (most of these are by editor Niederland), but those that do give us a glimpse of what a history of cartography written by Freud would have been like. Here it is old maps and their authors that are asked to lie down on the couch, and the result is certainly unorthodox and provocative, and is usually fun to read.

*William Senior's Survey of the Estates of the First and Second Earls of Devonshire c. 1600-28/*ed. D.V. Fowkes and G.R. Potter. Derbyshire Record Society, 1988. 221 p.; 8 pl. ISBN 0-946324-09-3. (Order from the Derbyshire Record Society, 9 Caernarvon Close, Chesterfield S40 3DY, England, £18)

This book, volume xiii of the publications of the Derbyshire Record Society, consists essentially of a transcription of the "Book of Surveys" describing the lands of the Cavendish family. It was the partner to the Chatsworth Atlas, which has 65 maps of great beauty and detail, drawn by William Senior, whose career is here explained by Peter Eden. Alas, our only way of knowing what these marvellous maps look like is eight small black and white plates. In the introduction, the editor explains that to publish a facsimile of the Chatsworth Atlas (the project originally envisaged) would have been impossibly expensive. Still, it seems a pity that we could not have had even half a dozen details, at a legible scale, preferably with the same area on the Ordnance Survey for the sake of comparison. Perhaps some relatively modest project of this nature could still exhibit for us the qualities of what seems to be a remarkable monument of cartography.

Introduccio General a la Historia de la Cartografia (ler curs)/Organized by the Institut Cartografic de Catalunya and the Department of Geography at the Universidad Autonoma de Barcelona, 1990. 137 p.; ISBN 84-393-1261-X (Order from the Institut Cartografic de Catalunya, Balmes 209-211, Barcelona, Spain).

The Institut Cartografic has published the first of a planned series of six seminar-papers in the history of cartography. The series is due to run as follows: 1990-91—Cartography of the Iberian Peninsula and its extension into the American continent; 1991-92—Italian cartography; 1992-93—Cartography of the Low Countries; 1993-94—French cartography; 1994-95—English cartography. This first volume contains papers by Montserrat Galera (head of the section of Catalonian cartography at the Institut) on works of reference, by Monique Pelletier on map-libraries and automation, and by Eila Campbell on some aspects of the history of cartography. The collection of essays, described as a "general introduction," is rather idiosyncratic in its choice of themes, but readers who know the contributors' other work will look forward to seeing what they have to say in this beautifully-produced little volume.

The Mapping of Monmouthshire/D.P.M. Michael. Abergavenny, Gwent: Regional Publications, 1985. 112 p., 50 pl. ISBN 0-906570-18-2 (Order from Regional Publications Ltd., 5 Springfield Road, Abergavenny, Gwent NP7 5TD, United Kingdom).

The sub-title explains the scope of this book: "a descriptive catalogue of pre-Victorian maps of the County (now Gwent)." This listing of *printed* maps is the main feature of the catalogue, completed by about 50 plates, most of them large enough to read. Monmouthshire was an exception among Welsh counties in that it was "regarded as English," and so included in English county atlases, which give us a good idea of its development over the centuries.

Calendar

10-13 October 1990
A symposium titled "A World of Names: Celebrating the Centennial Anniversary of the U.S. Board on Geographical Names," will meet at the Library of Congress in Washington. Contact: Richard R. Randfall, Executive Secretary, U.S. Board on Geographic Names, Defense Mapping Agency (202/285-9518). An accompanying exhibit, with Ronald E. Grim as curator, is planned for the Library's Madison Gallery.

1-4 October 1990
The Eighth Annual International Symposium of the International Map Collectors' Society (IMCOS) will be hosted by the Washington Map Society and meet in Washington, D.C. For information, contact Eric W. Wolf, 6300 Waterway Drive, Falls Church, VA 22044, or Malcolm R. Young, Whyr Farm, Winterbourne Bassett, Swindon, Wiltshire, England SN4 9QE.

10-13 October 1990
The annual meeting of the Society for the History of Discoveries will convene in Ocho Rios, Jamaica. An optional trip to Kingston is also planned for 14-17 October. For information and reservations write David Buisseret, The Newberry Library, Chicago, IL 60610.

24-28 October 1990
The North American Cartographic Information Society (NACIS) meets in Orlando, Florida. Write: James F. Fryman, University of Northern Iowa, Cedar Falls, IA 50614-0406.

23 September-1 October 1991
The Fifteenth International Cartographic Conference will meet in Bournemouth, England. For a copy of the preliminary program and advance registration form, write I. D. Kember, Organising Secretary, 16 Highlands, Taunton, Somerset, TA1 4HP, England or Conference Services Limited, Congress House, 55 New Cavendish Street, London, W1M 7RE, England.